



2012 INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENT AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Quantification of Green Roofs' Contributions to Building and Community Performance

Modular system design for vegetated surfaces with alkaline activated materials

Greenbelt, Maryland, December 4–7, 2012

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MAIN GOALS

Designing a pre-fabricated modular system with pre-planted vegetation to create vegetated surfaces using alkaline activated materials

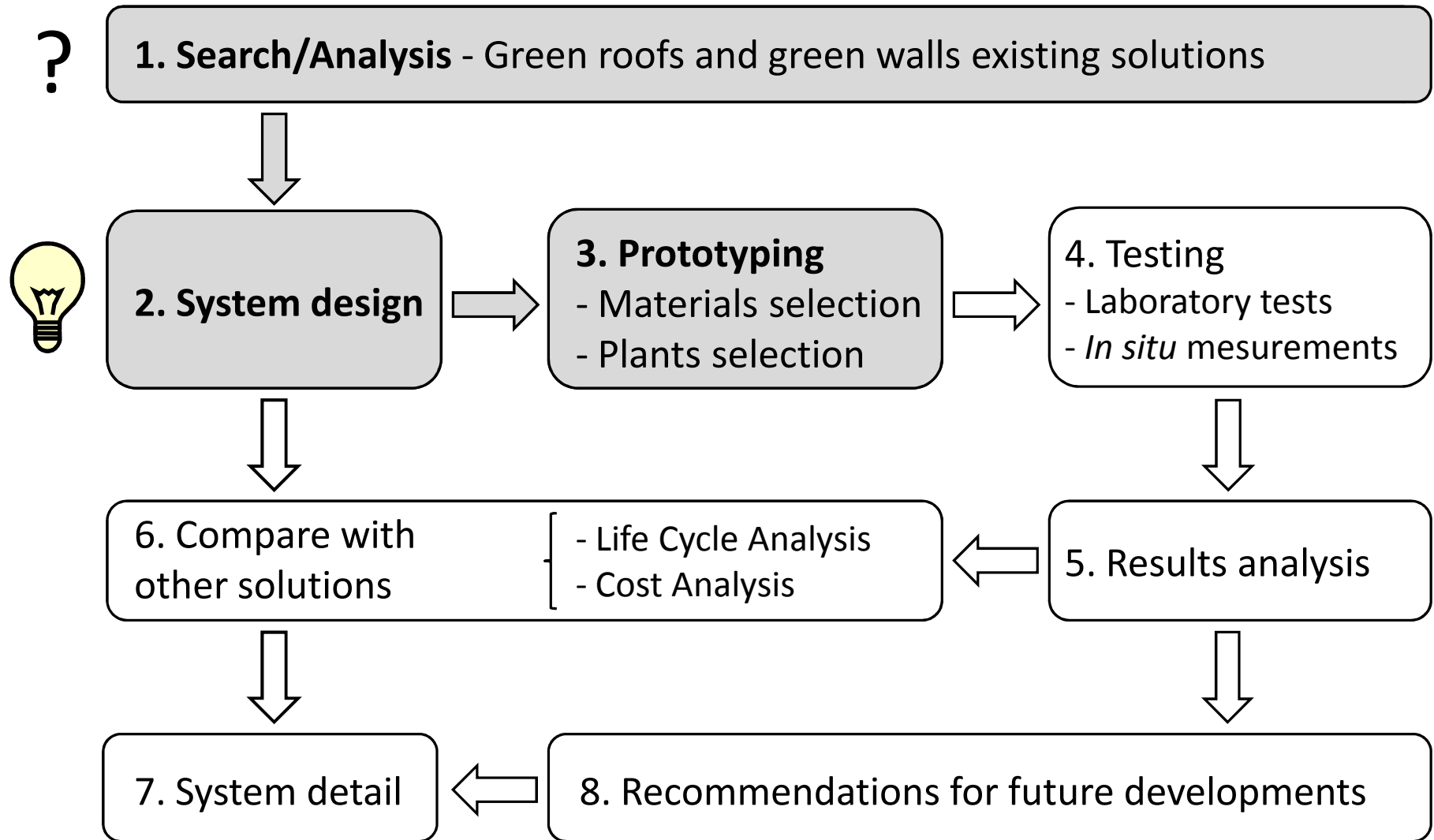
- Create a versatile solution for green roofs and green walls
- Simplify the construction process and maintenance
- Integrate sustainability concerns
- Integrate industrial waste materials
- Minimize the system environmental impact
- Improve buildings energy performance
- Use autochthonous/endemic plant species
- Minimize plant irrigation

On-going research project

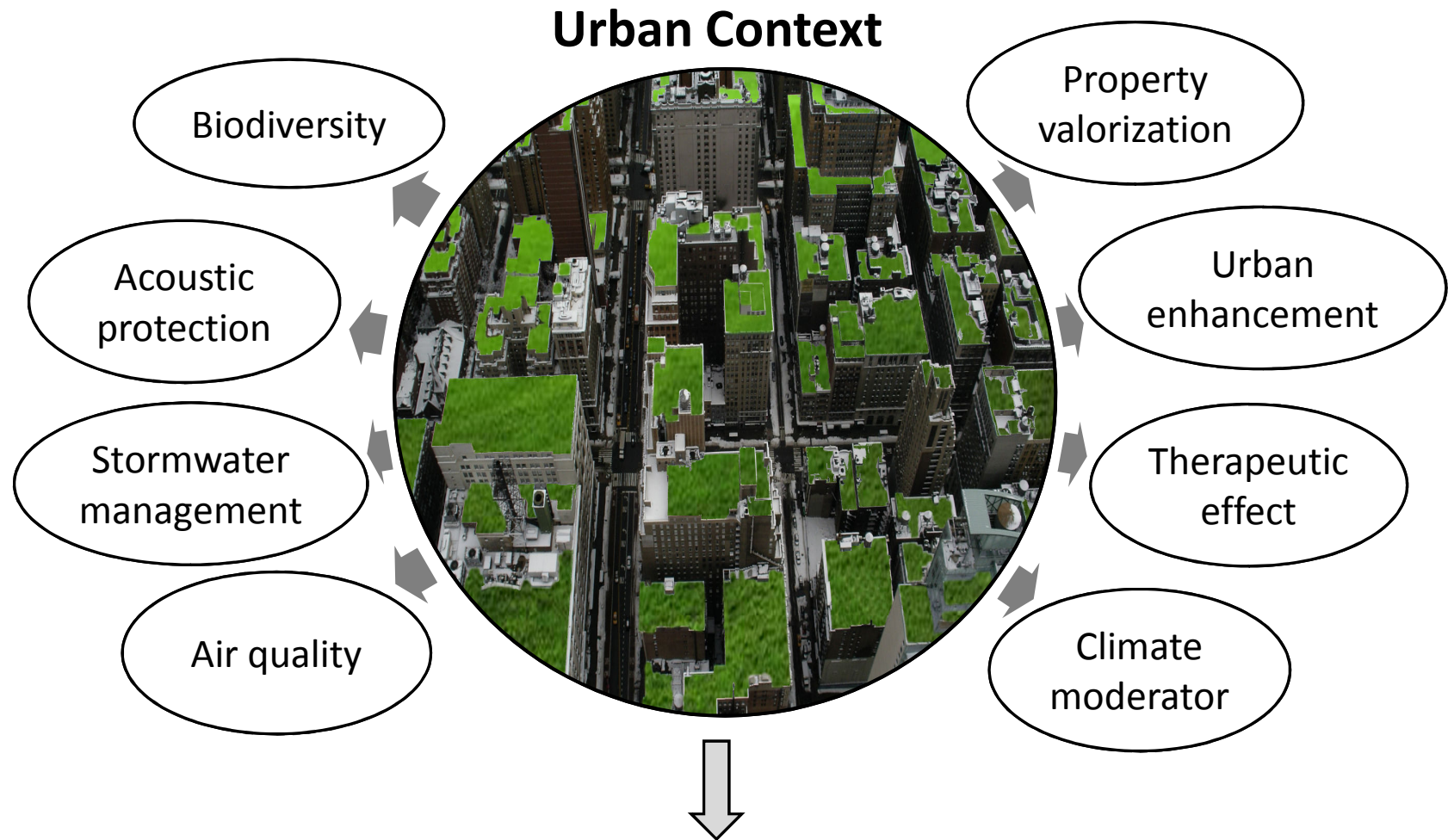


Waste geopolymetric binder-based natural vegetated panels for energy-efficient building green roofs and facades
(Financed by FCT - Foundation for Science and Technology)

METHODOLOGY

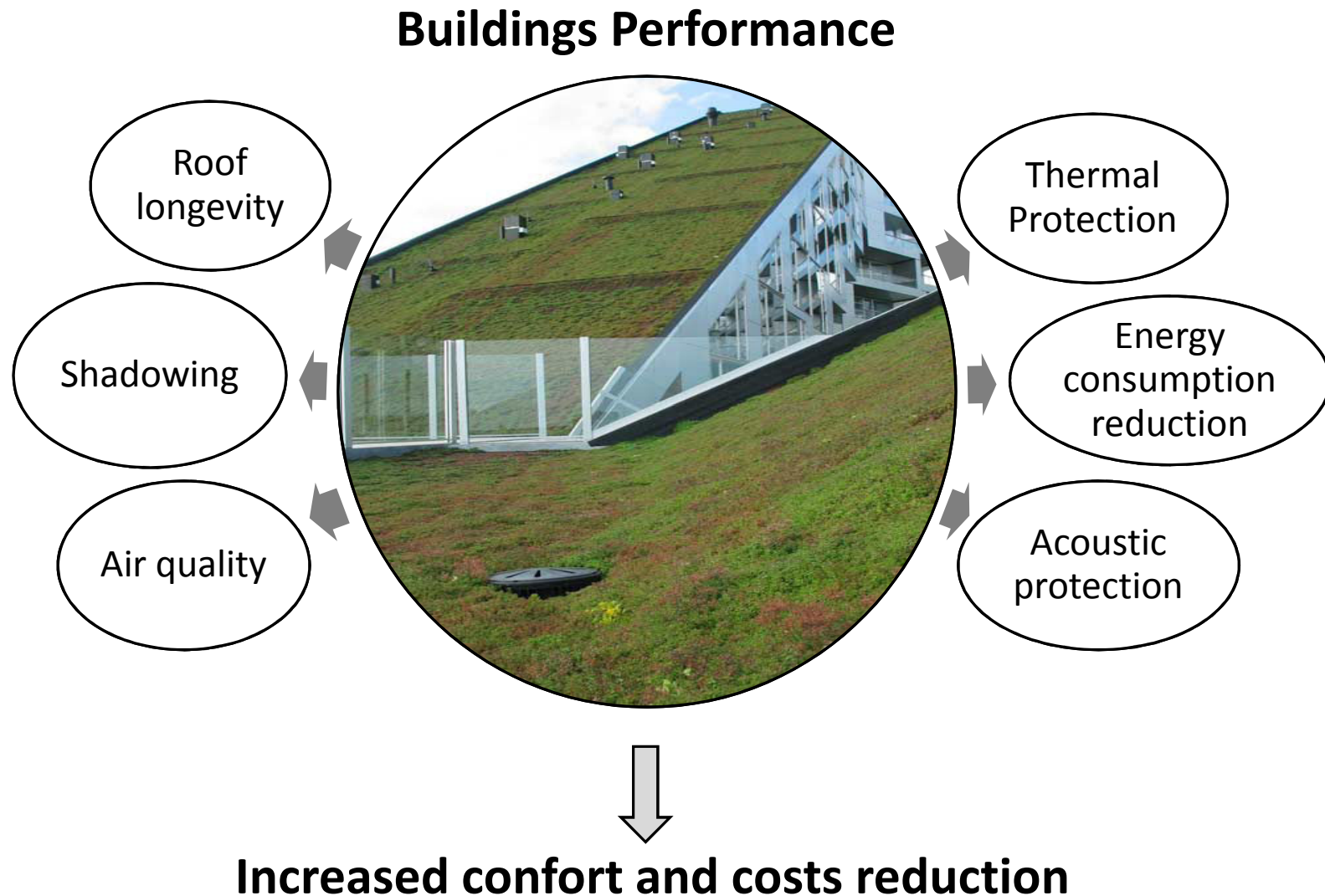


1. SEARCH/ANALYSIS – Benefits

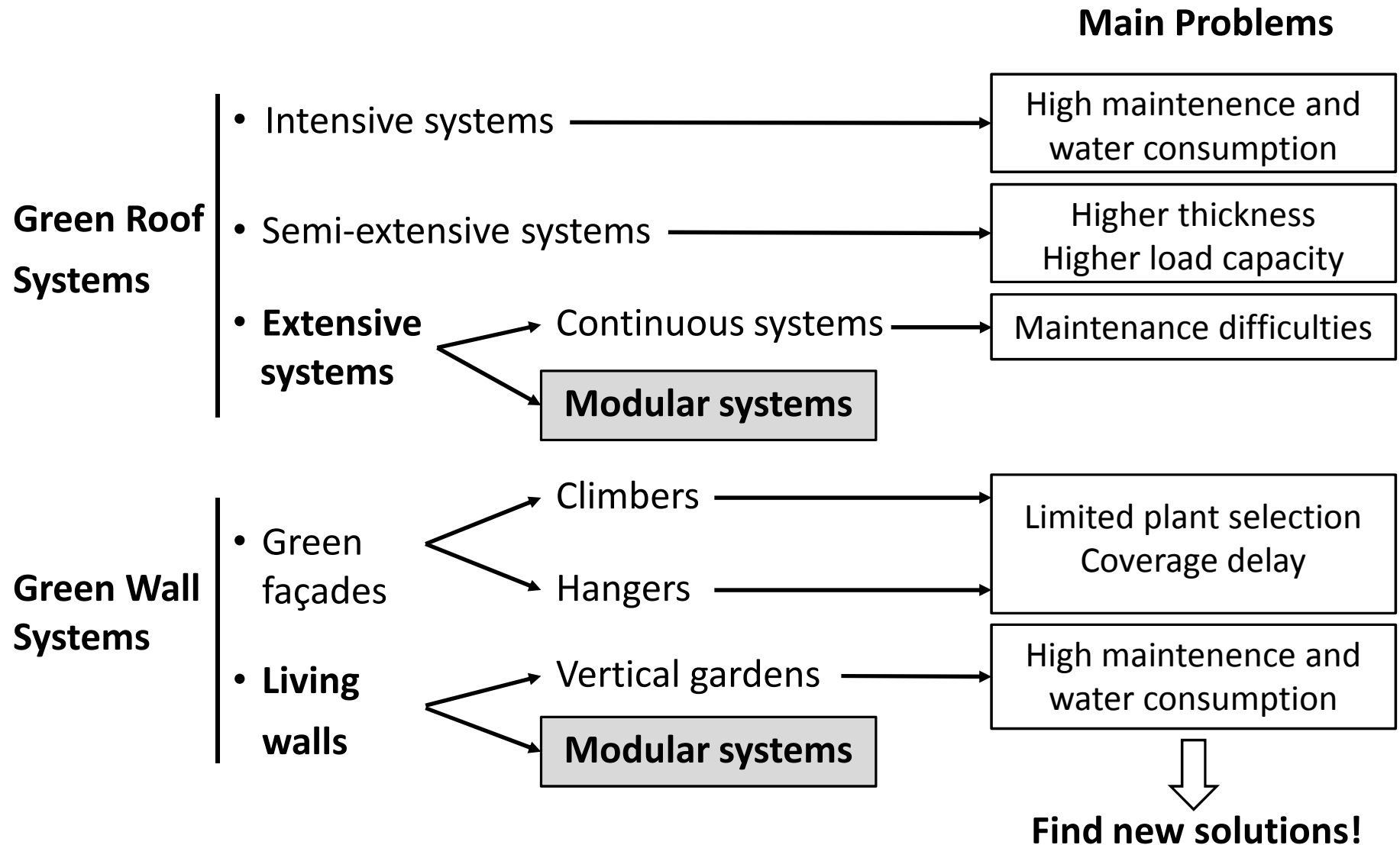


Insertion of vegetation in dense cities without soil occupation

1. SEARCH/ANALYSIS – Benefits



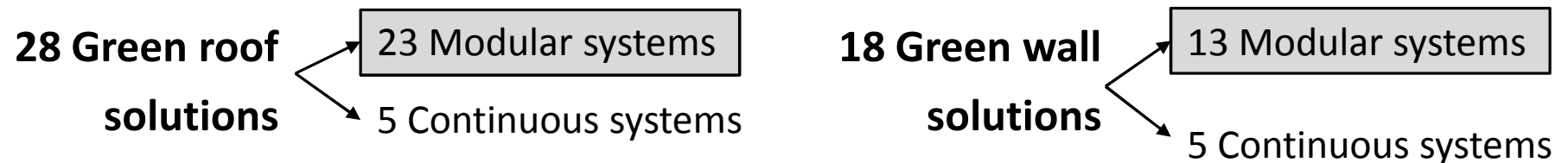
1. SEARCH/ANALYSIS - Systems



1. SEARCH/ANALYSIS - Systems

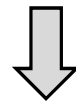
Analysis of green roof and green wall systems – on market or patented

Constructive features/Composition (support, drainage, substrate, vegetation, irrigation)

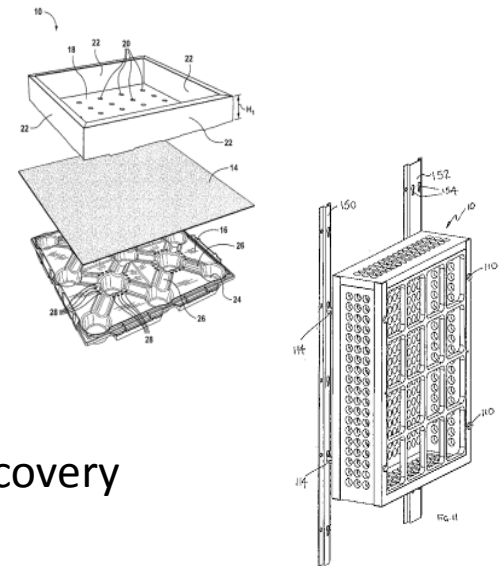


Modular systems - Main characteristics

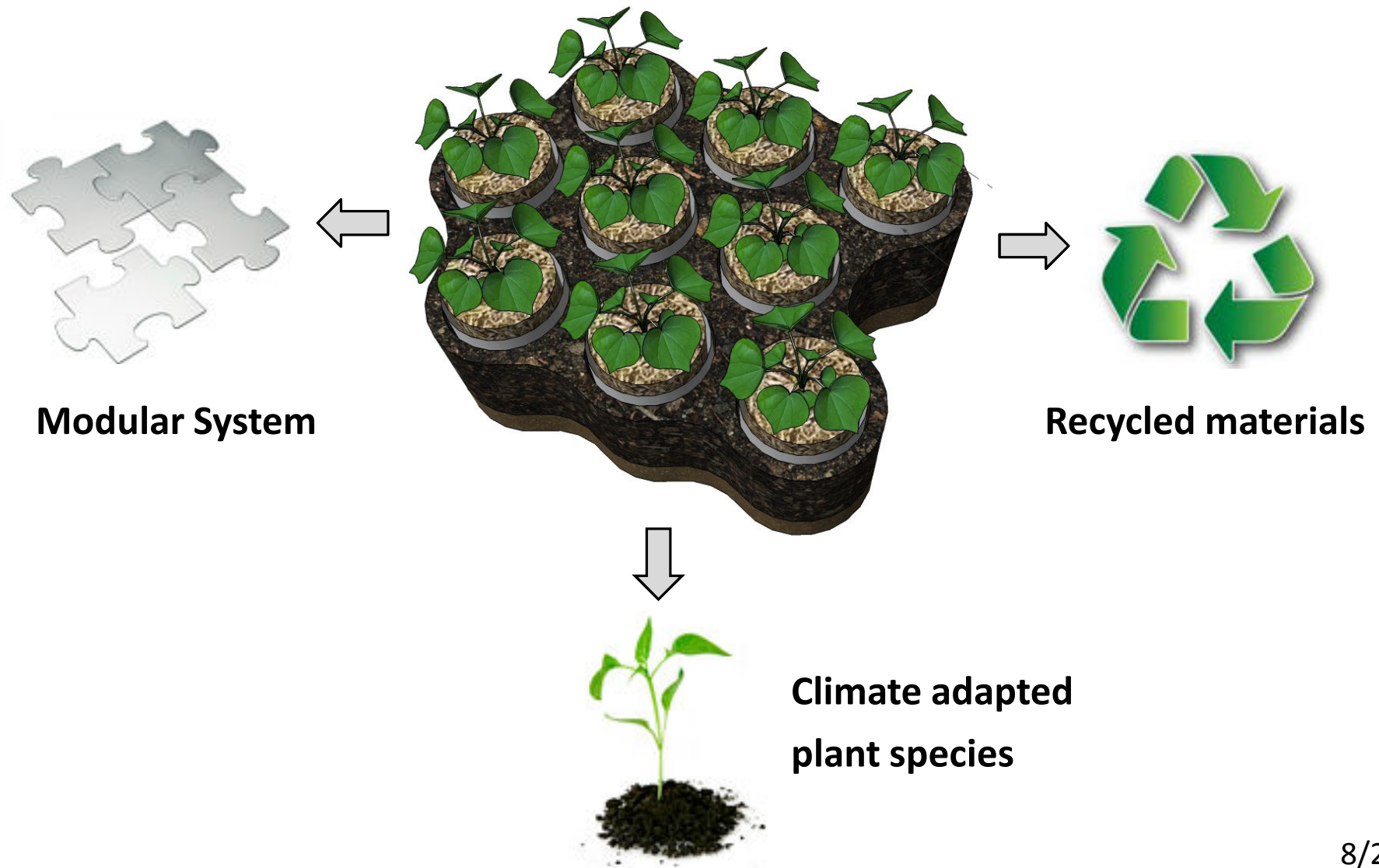
- Containers filled with growing medium
- Light molded reinforced materials (plastic or steel)
- One piece or assembled elements
- Side grooves
- Low density growing mediums
- Plant root and anchor mats (non-woven materials)
- Promote drainage, minimize irrigation and include rainwater recovery



Search for simpler, lighter and efficient solutions



2. SYSTEM DESIGN

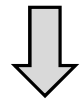


2. SYSTEM DESIGN – MODULAR SYSTEM

- Adaptable to different surfaces and inclinations
- For new buildings and retrofitting
- Based on prefabricated elements
- Ease of assemble and disassemble
- Self-supporting structure



Construction process simplification



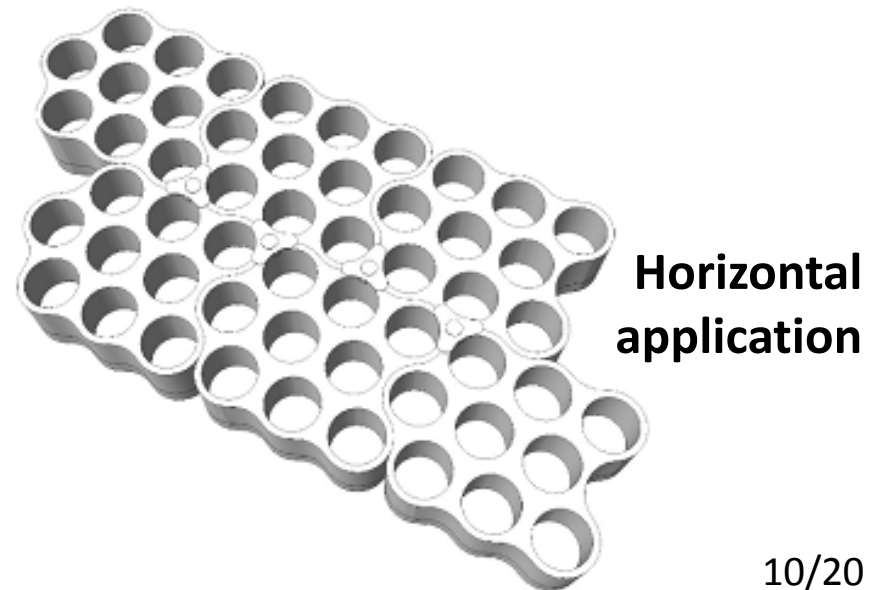
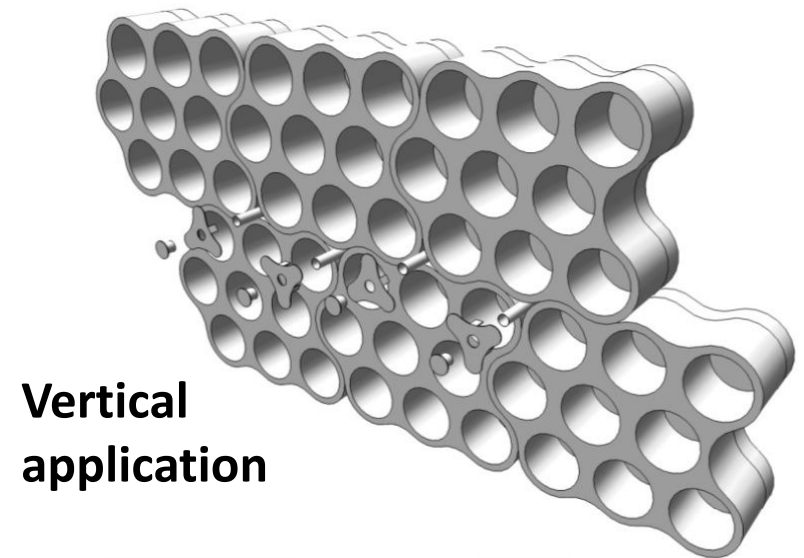
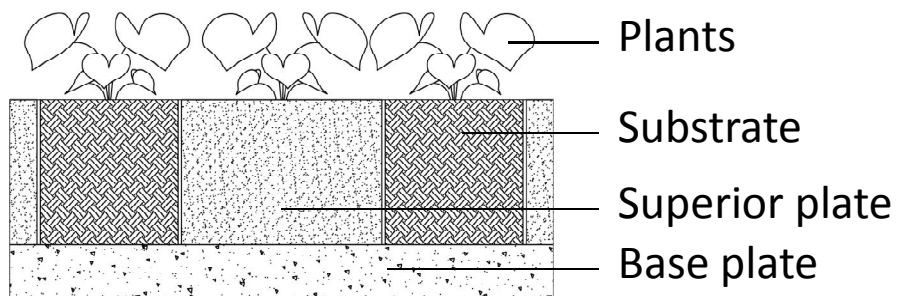
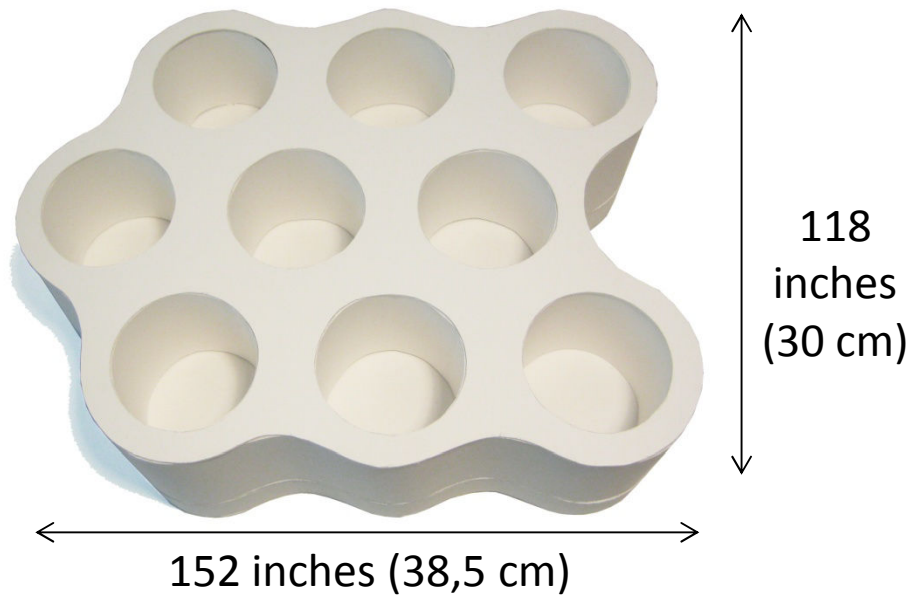
**Develop a modular system
for green roofs and green walls**



PS1, NY, WORK AC

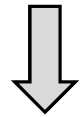


2. SYSTEM DESIGN – MODULAR SYSTEM

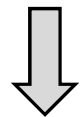


2. SYSTEM DESIGN – PLANT SPECIES SELECTION

- Herbaceous and shrubby associations
- Adapted to climatic/local conditions and construction restrictions
- Resistant to dry mesomediterranean conditions
 - Dry summers with high temperatures and low humidity
 - Temperate winters with low rainfall index
- Adapted to pH variations, according to the system materials



- **Minimize adaptation problems**
- **Minimize irrigation requirements**



- Testing different irrigation periods
- Testing different substrates



Tests developed in IPCB – ESA

Coordination: Prof. Fernanda Delgado

2. SYSTEM DESIGN – PLANT SPECIES SELECTION

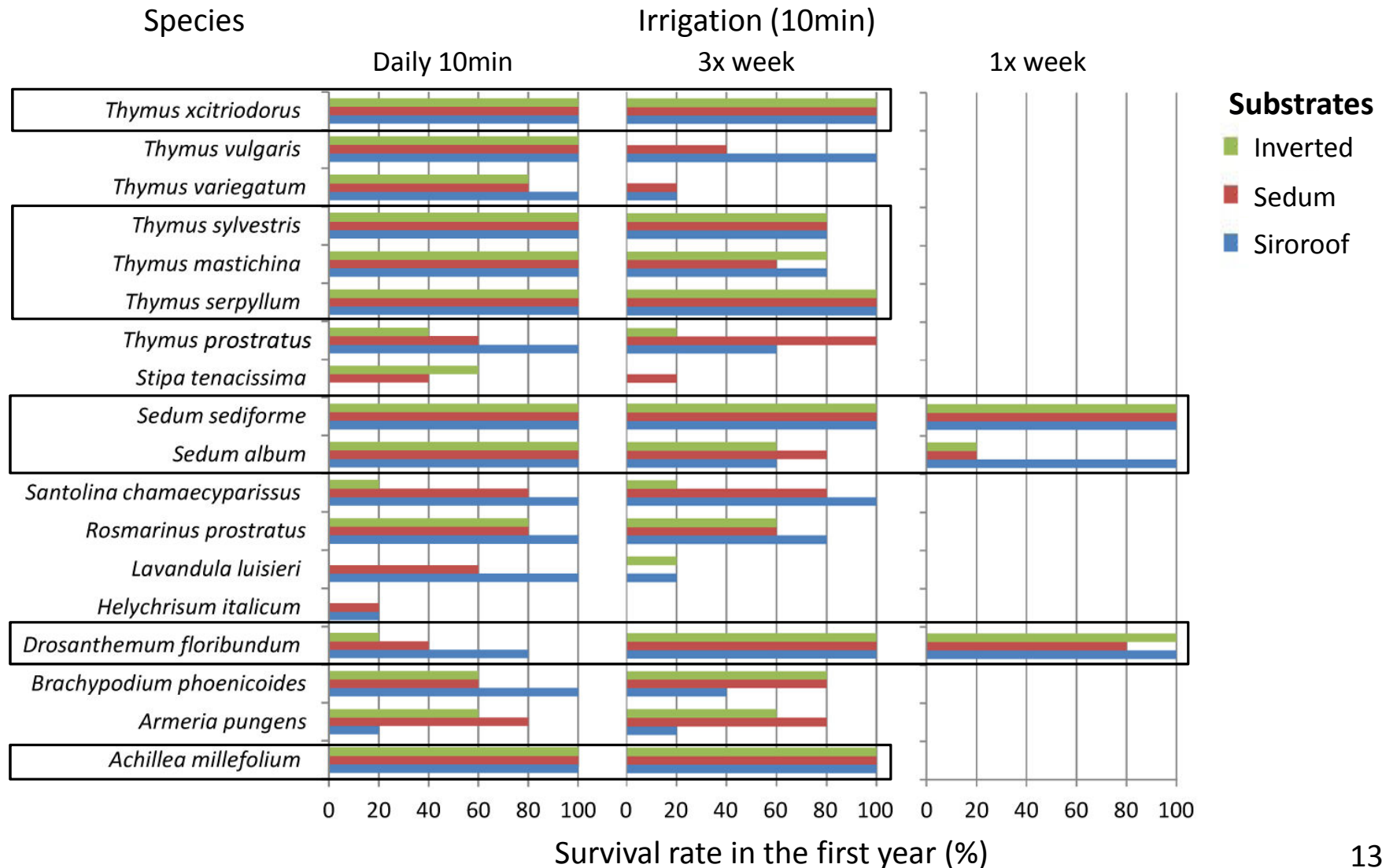
Chromatic variations

Species	Months											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>												
<i>Armeria pugs</i>												
<i>Brachypodium phoenicoides</i>												
<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>												
<i>Helychrisum italicum</i>												
<i>Lavandula luisieri</i>												
<i>Rosmarinus prostratus</i>												
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>												
<i>Sedum album</i>												
<i>Sedum sediforme</i>												
<i>Stipa tenacissima</i>												
<i>Thymus prostratus</i>												
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>												
<i>Thymus mastichina</i>												
<i>Thymus sylvestris</i>												
<i>Thymus variegatum</i>												
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>												
<i>Thymus x citriodorus</i>												

Different blooming periods, foliage forms and textures

2. SYSTEM DESIGN – PLANT SPECIES SELECTION

Irrigation tests in different substrates



2. SYSTEM DESIGN – PLANT SPECIES SELECTION

- Plants offer an interesting color variation during spring and summer
- Minimum irrigation is required for most plants survival during the first year
- High disintegration of Inverted sedum and Sedum substrates

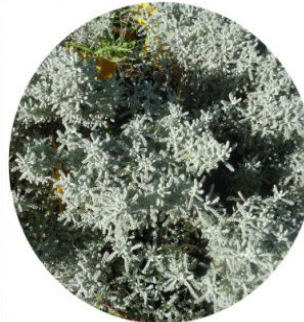
*Achillea
millefolium*



*Rosmarinus
prostratus*



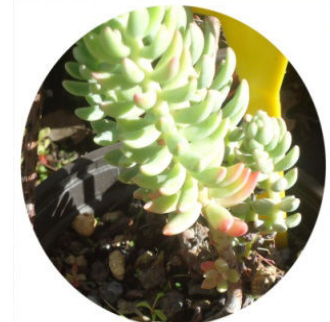
*Santolina
chamaecyparissus*



Sedum album



*Sedum
sediforme*



*Thymus
prostratus*



*Thymus
serpyllum*



*Thymus
mastichina*



*Thymus
variegatum*



*Thymus
vulgaris*



2. SYSTEM DESIGN - MATERIALS SELECTION

Use of industrial waste materials

- **Potentials of alkaline activated materials**

Knowledge and experience of C-MADE
in the development of geopolymers

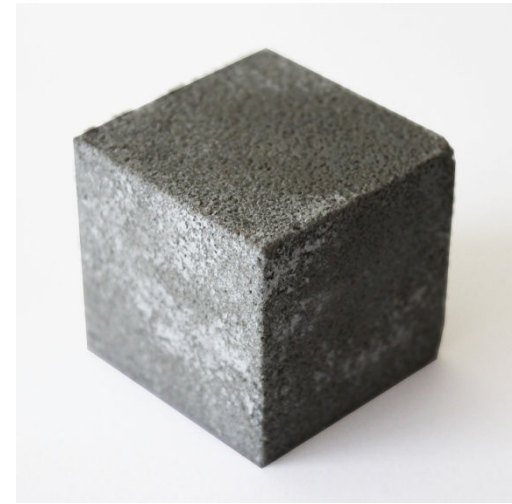
- **Application of expanded cork**

Experience of production in Portugal
Low density thermal and acoustic insulator



Sustainability concerns

- Integrate local materials
- Integrate recycled materials
- Minimize the system embodied energy
- Minimize CO₂ emissions



Geopolymer



Insulation cork board

2. SYSTEM DESIGN - MATERIALS SELECTION

55% of industrial waste in Europe is from mines and quarries (Eurostat, 2009)

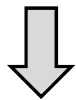


Panasqueira tungsten mine in Portugal

Mine waste mud rich in aluminosilicates



Develop alkaline activated binders or geopolymers
(Solid and stable aluminosilicate material)



Tested geopolymers characteristics

Density, Porosity, Mechanical strength,
Fire resistance, Durability, Resistance to acid attack,
Environmental performance in leaching tests



Mine waste mud

2. SYSTEM DESIGN - MATERIALS SELECTION

Optimal geopolymeric combination?

Precursors

Non-calcinated mine waste mud
Other minerals



Activators

Sodium silicate
Sodium hydroxide

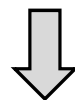


Aggregates

Recycled
materials



Testing several geopolymeric mixtures



**Increased
porosity**

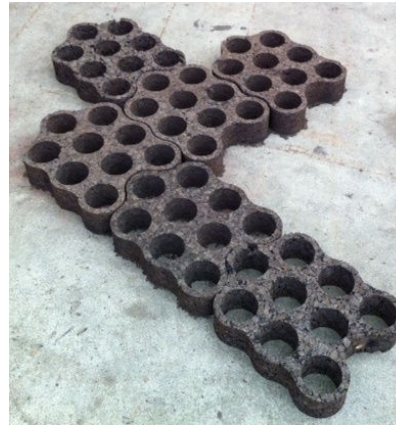
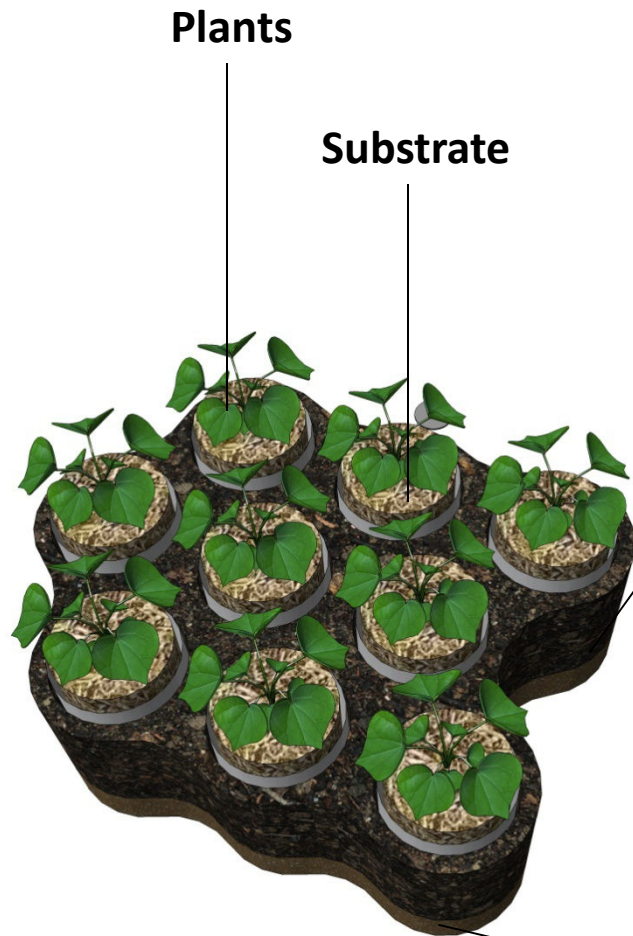


**Lower
density**



**Compression
resistance**

3. PROTOTYPING



Superior plate – SOFALCA Insulation cork board (ICB)
Low density natural insulator to handle the substrate

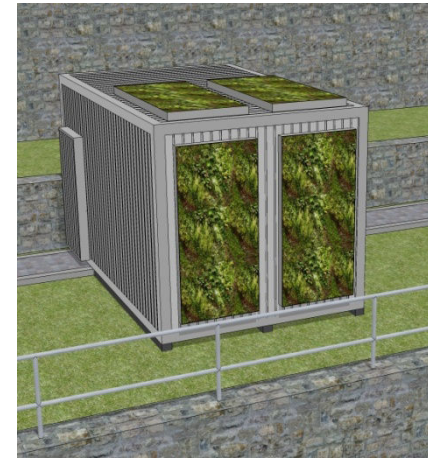


Base plate - Porous geopolymer
Absorbs water and releases it slowly into the substrate

FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENTS

4. Testing - Real climate studies

- Cell test infrastructure (meteorological station, thermal and hygrometric sensors)
- Determine the energy efficiency of different solutions
- Evaluate the modular system potential as passive cooling system



PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

- Modular system must be detailed and tested (structure, irrigation and drainage)
- Select the plant species with more resistance to less irrigation and climate conditions
- Identify the geopolymer mixture with best combination of porosity, density and strength



Thank you for your attention
Obrigada!

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